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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the necessity of drastically reducing the printing cost of the REVIEW to keep within the funds for the fiscal year all "contributions" are omitted in this issue. However, it is hoped that "contributions" may be resumed later.—Editor.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

RECENT ADDITIONS

The following have been selected from among the titles of books recently received as representing those most likely to be useful to Weather Bureau officials in their meteorological work and studies:

Brackett, F. S.

Graphic correlation of radiation and biological data. Washington. 1932. 7 p. fig. 24½ cm. (Smith. misc. coll. v. 87, no. 8.)

Commission belge de l'Année polaire. 1932–1933.

Mémoires publiés sous les auspices et avec le concours du fonds national de la recherche scientifique. Bruxelles. 1932. Fasc. 1. (Mai 1932.) 1. Introduction by E. Lagrange. 2. Programme des travaux météorologiques, by J. Jaumotte. 3. Sur la dynamique des fronts chauds, by J. Jaumotte. 32 p. figs. 24½ cm.

Fabry, Charles, & Buisson, H.

L'absorption des radiations dans la haute atmosphère. Paris. 1930. 64 p. figs. 25½ cm. (Mém. des sci. phys. fasc. 11.)

Galbas, P. A.

Berichte des Strahlungs-klimatologischen Stationsnetzes im deutschen Nordseegebiet. Bd. 2. 1928. [Braunschweig.] n. d. 131 p. illus. plates. 30 cm. (Herausgegeben im Auftrage der Gesellsch. zur Förderung der Klimaforsch. im Nordseegebiet.)

International meteorological organization.

Les messages synoptiques du temps. Leurs codes. Les méthodes de distribution. Listes des stations synoptiques. Météorogrammes transmis par T. S. F. Fasc. 1–3. Leyde. 1932. 24½ cm. (No. 9.)

Jaumotte, J.

Sur le potentiel des vitesses dans l'atmosphère. Bruxelles. 1932. 36 p. 26 cm.

Nanking. National research institute of meteorology. Academia sinica.

Bulletin of the upper air current observations. vol. 1. 1930. Nanking. [1930.]

Neumann, E. Navarro.

De variographo Brébeuf. [Città del Vaticano.] p. 7–9. 26½ cm. (Pont. Acad. sci. Novi Lyncæi. Scient. nunc. radiophon. N. 11. 28 Apr., 1932.)

Pardillo, Francesc.

Les plujas de pols del 30 d'Octubre de 1926 i del 27 de Novembre de 1930 a Catalunya. I. Estudi mineralògic. Barcelona. 1932. 32 p. pl. 23 cm. (Servei met. de Catalunya. Notes d'estudi. N. ° 50.)

Sama Pérez, Nicolas.

Los meteoros... Madrid. 1930. 94 p. pl. diagrs. 21 cm.

Sherlock, Robert H.

Measurement of the wind pressures on overhead lines. p. 29–34. illus. 29 cm. (Nat. elec. light assoc., Bull. Jan., 1931.)

Sung, Shio Wang.

Extratropical cyclones of eastern China and their characteristics. Nanking. 1931. 60 p. figs. 27 cm. (Aead. sin. Mem. Nat. res. inst. met'y. no. 3.)

Taylor, Griffith, & Kidson, E.

Australien und Neuseeland. 1. Climatology of Australia, by Griffith Taylor. 2. Climatology of New Zealand, by E. Kidson. Berlin. 1932. vi, p. 81–137. figs. 26½ cm. (Handbuch der Klimatologie. Bd. 4, Teil S.)

SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

SOLAR RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING JUNE, 1932

By HERBERT H. KIMBALL, in charge, Solar Radiation Investigations
By IRVING F. HAND

For a description of instruments employed and their exposures, the reader is referred to the January, 1932, REVIEW, page 26.

Table 1 shows that solar radiation intensities averaged well above normal for June at Washington, and slightly above at Madison and Lincoln.

Table 2 shows a deficiency in the total solar radiation received on a horizontal surface at Washington, Lincoln, Twin Falls, and La Jolla, and an excess at all other stations.

Table 3 shows high turbidity during June except on very clear days. The increase in turbidity due to the

presence of ice crystals, noted when observations were taken near cirri, is well marked. No indication of dust from the rather recent volcanic eruptions in Argentina and Chile has been detected, and it is quite improbable that the atmosphere below the greatest height seemingly reached by this dust, at a point so far south of the Equator, would soon move in quantity to the Northern Hemisphere.

Polarization observations obtained at Washington on five days give a mean of 60 per cent with a maximum of 68 per cent on the 24th. At Madison, observations obtained on seven days give a mean of 62 per cent with a maximum of 73 per cent on the 28th. All of these values are above the average for June.

In order to approach the highest possible degree of accuracy in observations to be utilized for the Polar Year